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No. 29

POISONOUS GAS IN THE DISCARD

Proposal by American Delegation to Abolish Its Use Near Adoption.

O. K. FINAL ROOT RESOLUTION

Head of Italian Delegation Expresses Agreement—Great Britain, France and Japan Await Word From Their Home Governments.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Proposal by the American delegation to abolish the use of poisonous gases in warfare and adoption of the final Root resolution making acts of piracy out of ruthless attacks on merchant ships were the two events of the day in the armaments conference.

Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, immediately expressed his government's agreement to the abolition of war gases. France, Great Britain and Japan will state their views later. France and possibly Japan probably will have to await instructions from their home governments before giving formal decisions. The resolution abolishing gas as a weapon of warfare, which was offered by Elihu Root, follows:

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analogous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties."

Other Nations Invited.

"Now, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted, as a part of the international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."

The resolution dealing with piratical attacks on merchant vessels reads:

"The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of these rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

While primarily the foregoing resolution refers to submarine commanders, it was made clear by official spokesmen that it applies with equal force to the officer in charge of any vessel whose conduct comes within the scope of the rule. For example, the commander of a surface vessel acting as a commerce raider, who did not conform to the requirements of visit and search and safe provision for passengers and crew would be liable to punishment as a pirate, which is death.

Rearrange Root Resolution.

Discussion during the session of the armaments committee, it was announced, developed the necessity of rearranging the Root resolution dealing with submarines so that the one adopted clearly applies only to the previously adopted resolution restating in simple language the five big naval powers' conception of existing law.

The resolution on piracy, therefore, does not apply in connection with the other Root resolutions, adopted yesterday, outlawing submarines as commerce destroyers.

The reason given for this distinction was that the first resolution simply embodies a restatement of what now is recognized as international law. Punishment for violation of that, therefore, may be provided. But the prohibition of submarine attacks on merchant vessels under any circumstances merely is a contractual agreement between the five powers and will not become international law until adopted by all other nations.

PLOT AGAINST MEAT PLANT

Alleged Conspiracy to Dynamite Morris Packing Concern at Kansas City Revealed.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 9.—An alleged plot to dynamite the Morris & Co. packing plant here was being investigated by police. Ten men, captured in a raid by a riot squad were being held in jail. Andrew Craska and Tony Wasswick of Chicago were the ring leaders of the band, chief of Police Zimmer declared, and were brought here to take charge of operations. Plans had been made to dynamite the plant Monday night, the chief stated. Search of the quarters occupied by the men revealed an alarm clock and timing mechanism in a trunk.

Anxiety in Ireland.

Acute suspense and anxiety over the chances for peace prevails as the result of De Valera's unexpected action in resigning as president of the Irish republic.

Few among the Irish people are willing to doubt the sincerity of his action, but the general regard for him does not prevent many expressions of regret at his course. In the view of supporters of the peace treaty his action has seriously imperiled the

RESIGNATION OF DEVALERA HELD UP

Irish President Indicates He Will Quit Unless Republic Is Maintained.

DEFEAT OF TREATY FEARED

MacNeill Reads Motion in Dail Declaring Ireland to Be a Sovereign State Deriving Its Power From People's Sanction.

Dublin, Jan. 9.—At the beginning of the day's session of the Dail Eireann Speaker John MacNeill read a motion prepared by himself calling upon the Dail to affirm that Ireland is a sovereign state, deriving its authority from the will of the people.

The motion would provide that all of Ireland's international relations must be governed by this status.

It is expected the motion will be put through if the treaty is ratified.

Following the reading of the motion Harry Boland arose to speak against the treaty.

Speaker MacNeill's ruling refusing to let the house be diverted from the urgent business in hand assured, it was believed, a clear cut vote on the peace pact.

Eamon de Valera's resignation as chief executive stood postponed until the division is taken.

It is the consensus of opinion here that Mr. de Valera's dramatic speech tendering this resignation has left the situation regarding the vote on the treaty unchanged, but it undoubtedly has widened the cleavage between the factions. He made the issue absolutely clear, the Irish Times points out, and "every deputy will vote with the full knowledge of his responsibilities."

De Valera Retirement Seen.

Discussion continues as to the exact position of Mr. de Valera as the result of Friday's proceedings, but there is general agreement that his speech means he will definitely retire from politics if the Dail approves the treaty, only continuing his leadership if the treaty is rejected.

Motion by MacNeill.

Speaker MacNeill's motion was read as follows:

"That the Dail Eireann affirms that Ireland is a sovereign nation, deriving its sovereignty in all respects from the will of the people of Ireland; that all the international relations of Ireland are governed on the part of Ireland by that sovereign status, and all facilities and accommodation afforded by Ireland to another state or country are subject to the right of the Irish government to take care that the liberty and well-being of the people of Ireland are not endangered."

The object of this motion was to assert the principle that ratification of the treaty was in accordance with independence.

Harry Boland, just back from the United States, asked for a vote of thanks for "the magnificent support America has given us."

Fighters in America.

No one knew better than Michael Collins, declared Boland, that there were 5,000 men in America eager to fight for Ireland and that many such men had come back to Ireland and fought valiantly.

Boland said he would have to admit that sentiment in America favored the treaty, but many subscribers to the Irish loan, would regard adoption of the treaty as a betrayal of their sympathy and support. He declared acceptance of the treaty would be sufficient for Ireland.

Ireland, he continued, never has been and never could be beaten. If the treaty were adopted she would never again ask the world for support in the fight for freedom.

Boland was enthusiastically applauded when he took his seat.

McGrath for Treaty.

Joseph McGrath of Dublin followed in support of the treaty.

He created a sensation by stating that when he and Boland went to Galloch, Scotland, on their last trip as messengers in the negotiations with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Boland told him he was going to America on behalf of Eamon de Valera to prepare the people of America to accept "something short of a republic."

Relying to McGrath, De Valera said that because he wanted to be honest with the American people he had told Boland to let them know he could not secure the "isolated republic" which was Ireland's ideal, but that his external association plan would give Ireland complete independence.

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Our Threefold Aim: To give the News of Berea and Vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The vote of the Dail Eireann in Ireland on the acceptance or rejection of the agreement with England was taken on Saturday and resulted in 64 votes for the agreement and 57 against it. By this action Ireland becomes a self-governing dominion similar to Canada and Australia. A provisional government will be established until the permanent one can be organized. The president of the so-called Irish Republic, DeValera, refuses to be reconciled to the action taken and threatens to oppose any government that may be formed that supplants the Republic. A good deal of consideration has been shown to this persistent leader, but the Irish have done wisely in departing from his counsel and taking advantage of the English proposal. To all practical intents Ireland will be independent and centuries of irritating conflict will be ended.

The last subject to come before the Washington conference is the limitation of airships as instruments of war. It is probable that this matter will not be discussed in detail, as a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that action at this time would be embarrassing to the cause of aerial navigation for peaceful purposes. A great deal of progress has been made along this line since the war and the scope for usefulness of the airship has widened. It must be recognized, however, that the control of the air is a vital factor in war and an agreement should be reached at an early date. The matter of aircraft was postponed by both conferences of the Hague, and there was no international understanding when the recent war broke out.

It is reported that Lloyd George has made a written agreement with Briand, of France, by which England pledges herself to come to the assistance of France with her whole force of army and navy whenever that country is attacked without provocation. This agreement is to be presented to the English Cabinet for its approval, on the return of the Prime Minister. It is generally believed that it was the lack of definite pledges that caused France to stir up so much disturbance in connection with the matter of submarines and reduction of armies at the Washington conference. A similar pledge on the part of the U. S. would be most acceptable and in fact would be only an act of good faith.

Opposition to the treaty by which England, U. S., France and Japan pledge mutual support is tending toward one that is based on broad principles. A bipartisan coalition is springing up which holds the position that the U. S. must ally herself with all nations or none. Some of the parties of this coalition desire that it should be none and some that it should be all. Among the latter are the old advocates of the League of Nations who see an opportunity to recover a hearing for the defeated cause. There is a good deal to be said in favor of a policy which objects to allied groups of nations, for that is often likely to lead to conflict as was seen in the events of 1914.

The French Chamber of Deputies has just completed a sitting of twenty-eight hours to complete a debate on the Budget. The chief items of dispute were an appropriation for Syria and a proposition to reduce the number of employees of the nation. The Budget was sent to the Senate and returned five times when the Senate finally gave in. The Deputies have the right to originate money bills, and they resent any alterations by the Senate, no matter how small they may be. This measure has a more direct interest to the U. S., in that it removes restrictions placed by France on the exports of works of art by an act of 1920. The action illustrates likewise the growing power of the Chamber of Deputies.

Germany has chartered a corporation which plans the construction of a great canal to connect the Rhine, the Main and the Danube rivers. The work was to begin on January 1st and to be completed in about twenty years. The central government is represented on the Board of Directors and the Bavarian govern-

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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Arms Conference Receives the Completed Program for Naval Reduction.

"SUB" TONNAGE NOT LIMITED

China Delegates Reveal Alleged Franco-Japanese Secret Alliance—Allied Supreme Council at Cannes—British Debate Over Irish Treaty in Dail Eireann.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH its work almost completed, so far as it can be, the armament conference at Washington met in plenary session at the close of the week and heard a report of the program for naval reduction and limitation as completed by the naval committee and its corps of experts. The treaty for a ten-year naval holiday to be entered into by the five principal powers of the world was presented, together with the technical details for carrying it out.

As finally decided upon, the agreement is not so drastic in its plan for reductions as was proposed by the American delegation, but the fact remains that it puts an end, for a decade, to the navy building race that threatened to swamp the taxpayers of several nations, and it is admittedly a great step toward world peace. Modifications of the original plan resulted in slight increases in the tonnage limits, and it is asserted these changes really strengthen relatively the American navy.

For the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the capital ship ratio is 5.5-3.1-67-1.67. The tonnage allowed America and Britain is raised from 500,000 to 525,000 each, and that of the others is proportionately increased.

France is permitted to build a limited number of capital ships during the ten-year period, and Great Britain may construct two 37,000-ton vessels of the Hood type. France won out in her contentions concerning submarines and auxiliary craft. No limit is placed on the aggregate tonnage of these vessels, but their maximum size and gun caliber is fixed. A limit of 10,000 tons each is put on auxiliary ships and light cruisers, and their guns are not to exceed eight inches. The ratio for airplane carriers is to be 5.5-3.2-2.2-2.2 and the maximum tonnage for the two largest powers 135,000. These vessels are limited to a tonnage of 27,000 each, and their gun caliber is restricted.

American naval officers, it is asserted, rejoiced over Japan's successful demand that she be allowed to retain the dreadnaught *Mutsu* and France's persistence regarding submarines and auxiliary ships. In both cases the necessary adjustments redounded to the relative strengthening of America's navy. It retains two almost completed dreadnaughts, and it will have almost as great a tonnage in submarines as it first proposed instead of only 60,000 tons, the point to which the American delegates were asked to recede when Great Britain asked the abolishing of the *U-boat*.

The British announced that if France had a great submarine fleet, they must be permitted to build as many auxiliary cruisers as they wished, and it is now agreed America will equal the British fleet in every respect.

At this writing there appears to be little doubt of the approval by the conference of the Root resolutions declaring the employment of submarines against commerce as piracy, and Mr. Balfour's amendment under which the banning of submarine operations against merchantmen shall become im-



mediately effective as among the five major powers.

JAPAN and China, through their delegates, resumed the interrupted "conversations" over the Shantung issue, but so far as is now known they did not make notable progress toward an agreement. The arrangements for payment by China for the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railway were still the sticking point. Japan persists in her demand that China borrow the necessary funds from Japanese bankers, which, as has been explained, would mean a continuation of Japanese control of the road's operation. It was hoped, however, that this Shantung matter would be settled early this week through the "good offices" of Messrs. Hughes and Balfour.

THE delegation from the Far Eastern republic, not being given a hearing by the conference, created something of a sensation by giving to the press copies of alleged secret notes and treaties revealing a military and political alliance between France and Japan for the purpose of establishing Japanese domination in Siberia and stabilizing French interests in Russia, and to frustrate America's policy in the Far East. The documents were declared to be fabrications, by both the French and the Japanese delegations, and the United States government stated it has no official information concerning any such agreement. But it is asserted there are in the files of the State department reports from American observers in a general way confirming the allegations of the Chinese representatives, and there is talk of a senatorial investigation into the Siberian situation.

Later in the week the Chinese delegates produced another document, this time an alleged treaty between the Japanese army in Siberia and Russian officers connected with Semenoff, anti-Bolshevik leader, whereby the Japanese agreed to support with arms and money an offensive against the Chinese republic. Baron Kato, in reply, admitted that a former Japanese cabinet paid Semenoff a certain amount of cash to keep him in the field.

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON in an address in San Francisco set forth in considerable detail his objections to the Pacific peace treaty agreed to by the arms conference. He especially dislikes Article 2, which he thinks is bad as Article 10 of the League of Nations. Senator McNary of Oregon thinks the treaty offers a fine chance for settling the Philippines problem and when it comes before the senate he will offer this reservation:

"The United States agrees within two years to grant complete independence to the people of the Philippine Islands, provided the high contracting parties will obligate themselves to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of the Philippine nation."

France's attitude in the Washington conference had its reflection in the conference of the allied premiers in Cannes, France, for the purpose of discussing German reparations and the economic welfare of Europe generally. Lloyd George went there apparently with the intention of making the improvement of Franco-British relations dependent on Briand's consent to plans for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia. Briand and his staff were pledged to make France's reconstruction the basis for the rebuilding of Europe, but they found that they had the full support of Belgium alone. In an interview in the London Daily Mail Briand proposed a defensive alliance between Great Britain and France, and in a preliminary talk with Lloyd George he suggested that such an alliance was the only way in which the two nations could avoid a controversy over submarines and naval strength. It was said the British premier rebuffed the

(Continued on page 8)

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVILBy Charles Sughroe
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SQUIRE PETERS SEZ TH' TEACHER AINT NEVER BEEN ABLE TO DRILL NO SPELLIN' INTO HIS KID'S HEAD, SO HE RECKONS TH' POOR BOY IS EITHER GOING TO BE A CARTOONIST OR A LINOTYPE OPERATOR



ELMER JOHNSON WAS HELD UP IN OMAHA FRIDAY AND ROBBED OF EVERYTHING BUT HIS PANTS. ELMER SPENT HIS VACATION HERE SHOOTING TIN CANS WITH HIS ARMY AUTOMATIC 'N BRAGGIN' ABOUT HOW HE JEST WISHED A HOLD-UP MAN WOULD TACKLE HIM SOME NIGHT!



GLADYS WHIFFLES HAS BEEN TORTURING TH' PIANO EVER SINCE LAST SUMMER ON "DARDANELLA" BUT NOW THAT SHE'S PRETTY GOOD AT IT, NOBODY SEEKS TO WANT TO HEAR IT



MRS. OFUREY'S LIL' DOG "CUTIE" COME OUT FROM UNDER TH' FRONY PORCH AFTER HIS TWO DAYS' HUNGER STRIKE - HE MADE TH' MISTAKE OF BARKIN' AT BILL JOHNSON'S BIG YELLER TOMCAT

"EPHRAM!"

**A Hero of Faith**By REV. J. R. SCHAFER
Director of Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain—Heb. 11:4.

God has his heroes. His Book recounts their wondrous exploits. They are heroes of faith.

The first of them is Abel, the second-born of earth. We ask, "What great deed hath he wrought?" The Book says, "By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous."

God testifying of his gifts; and by it being dead yet speaketh."

Here there is nothing, apparently, of brave daring, of courageous abandon, of sublime heroism. Why then should such a simple deed be carved in the imperishable granite of God's Word?

The most perfect picture ever conceived of life and all its hallowed relationships is found in the opening chapters of Genesis. But the charm of that life was dispelled by the blighting invasion of sin. Sinful nature, sinful environment and sinful atmosphere was the bequest of Adam and Eve to their countless posterity, yet God did not abandon His disobedient children. He loved them. His love furnished an antidote for their sin. Before they left Paradise the gospel of salvation was proclaimed, redemption offered and righteousness provided.

There is every reason to believe that the guilty parents of the race accepted the divine plan of salvation when they put on the robes of substitution God brought to them. Wonderful indeed must this all have been to them.

Oh, how could they sin in the midst of love and light and liberty! They did, and deserved sin's inevitable consequence, death; but God, whose grace was greater than all their sin, brought salvation ere they suffered the consequences of disobedience.

Their life outside began very naturally. I should say—just life as it has continued to the present. They set up their home, as near the gate of the Garden as possible, doubtless hope filling their hearts of getting back again.

God accepted Abel's offering. Even so God accepted Christ's death. He was delivered for our offences and raised for our justification.

Oh, can you not see what value God puts upon the blood, even from the beginning, for He has declared that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." There is only one way of salvation—through the blood of Calvary's Lamb. There is only one title to heaven—not moral or good works, or personal virtue, or self-sacrifice, or death for another, but that title which is the inheritance of the saints in light through faith in the Son of God.

Children were born into that home, two boys. Cain seemed so much the child of promise that his mother named him "Gotten." Before the second-born was welcomed she had learned that he was not the promised Seed of the woman, who was to bring deliverance from sin's curse. When her second son was born she called his name "Abel," meaning "vanity," which seemed to be a confirmation of her disappointment in her first-born.

TWO KINDS OF TRAINED NURSES

One of the men best informed regarding hospital practice recently dropped the remark that the Trained Nurses of the United States are now one of the most highly paid, highly organized and overbearing of all the labor unions.

The service they can render is a real one, and there have been so few trained nurses that they have all found employment among the rich at very high wages, and with many perquisites like opportunities to travel with invalids. In order to retain these advantages the number of nurses must be limited, and this limitation the Nurses Union seeks to secure by making it more and more difficult to enter the profession. Of course the plea is "raising the standard."

On the other hand statesmanlike physicians like the Mayo Brothers, as well as certain hospitals of high standing, have set out to increase the number of trained nurses, and to provide a simple and practical training that will make it possible for people who are not millionaires to have helpers at their sick-beds.

Naturally these efforts are hotly resisted by the Nurses' Union. As part of their propaganda an article by their head organizer, Isabell Stewart, appeared in last week's Citizen. She expresses her fear that it may soon be possible for nurses with real ability and skill to be obtained by families that cannot pay more than "the modest sum of \$15 or at most \$25 a week!"

Now would it be a calamity if we common folks should be able to get the services of a helper in illness at these modest figures? According to W. I. King, whose book on incomes in the United States is just out, less than one person in 24 among Americans who have incomes at all have as much as \$40 a week. It is evident then that the vast majority of us must get help in sickness at these modest figures or go without.

Isabell Stewart intimates that any one who has not had a three years course in nursing is only a pretender like Dicken's Sairy Gamp. Is this a fair or generous way to treat an effort to provide some nurse-care in reach of the common people? Is it not a "dog in the manger" attitude?

There is no objection to any kind of

course she chooses for those who are to serve the rich, or to be superintendents of hospitals and the like. But has she any right to deny practical nurses to those who need them? For a hospital to refuse to train any except these super-nurses is like a navy yard that turns out nothing but dreadnaughts, when the navy needs lighter craft as well!

Can life be saved and the sick be made comfortable by persons who have had less than this new three year course? The conclusive answer is that it has been done. Nearly all that has ever been done by nurses has been done by those who have had far less than three years in resident training.

Of course much depends upon the kind of training given. In some hospitals girls get more the first three months than in other hospitals in long years. The way to "raise the standard" would be to make the instruction more systematic, varied and intensive rather than to lengthen the time. Too much instruction is given by physicians who scorn or neglect all the principles of good teaching. Many hospitals are so small that little new experience can be given after the first year.

But after all, what do we common folks need in a nurse? She must know how to understand and follow the doctor's directions—that is the great thing. And next she must come to the bedside with real sympathy and not with merely a professional interest in a new "case." Some women have "a healing touch." This bedside work is now done by amateurs—relatives and neighbors. It would be better done if persons with natural gifts in this direction could have an attainable training, to give quickly the experience that could come only slowly in private practice. Any course of training has its chief value in starting the pupil in lines of improvement that will be carried on in her independent work.

Here then are crowds of girls for whom \$15 a week means independence, and crowds of sick people who cannot afford to employ Isabell Stewart. And here are the brief, intensive, practical courses, that can fit the girls for this Christlike service. We do not believe that Isabell Stewart can prevent this good thing from being done.

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
PEARL B. HORVE, M.D., Physician
MISS ELIZABETH L. LEWIS, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELL GARDEN, R.N., Head Nurse**CHANGE IN RATES**

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HAS TWO PAIRS OF HORNS

Chouka of India, Small Antelope Gifted With More Than Its Share of Head Ornaments.

Four or six-horned animals are found in certain parts of Asia. Principal among these is the four-horned chouka, a small antelope of India, its name being derived from the native word chouka, meaning a leap.

Its front pair of horns are short and placed just above the eyes, while the larger ones are in the usual position higher on the head. The length of the upper horn is about three or four inches, though the lower ones rarely exceed one inch, and no special use for them has ever been discovered by naturalists.

The chouka is a beautiful little creature with its bright bay back contrasted with the gray-white of the under part, beneath which are the little legs that enable it to make the high bounds for which it is noted. Adult chouka rarely exceeds 20 inches in height at the shoulders.

In their wild state all sheep were furnished with a pair of horns, but the number never exceeded two until some curious specimens were discovered in some isolated sections of Asia. These specimens had from four to six horns, the upper set being graduated with the smallest ones just above the eyes.

Curiously enough, the two lower sets always curve upward, while the large pair curve downward.—Asia Magazine.

Gold From a Kitchen Tap.

Gold straight from the faucet has been discovered in Vancouver, British Columbia. E. Gartley, an experienced mining prospector, was getting a drink of water not long ago at his kitchen tap when he noticed a trace of black

sand in the bottom of the glass. Instantly the thought of gold flashed over him, for black sand is an indicator of gold-bearing formations. He drew more water hastily and, pouring it in a convenient cooking pan, found gold as well as flakes of mica. Somewhere along the creeks which supply Vancouver with water there must be undiscovered gold deposits—or else the Goose that Laid the Golden Egg is being outdone by a common brass faucet.

Spoiled a Curiosity.

There was a famous rock in Kansas, known as "Umbrella Rock" or "Toadstool Rock" whose strange formation, indicated by the names given it, made it a rival of the noted stone formations of Colorado's "Garden of the Gods." But the owner of the land on which it was located, between Carneiro and Kanopolis, in Ellsworth county, feared that the big granite boulder forming the "umbrella" would topple over from the upright shaft and kill some of his cattle. So he reduced the upright shaft to a mere pile of stone.—Exchange.

Remarkable Potato Growth.

A man in Ontario has an exhibition of a strange specimen of potato growth. One of the old potatoes which he had left in his cellar had produced a new potato within itself. The new growth evidently came from the heart of the old potato, and as the new one developed, the old one split open. The new potato is about the size of an egg, and partially protrudes from the "innermost recesses" of the old one.

Of Course.

"Some say Russian paper money has no value."

"Nothing to it. Paper of any kind has value if properly baled."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



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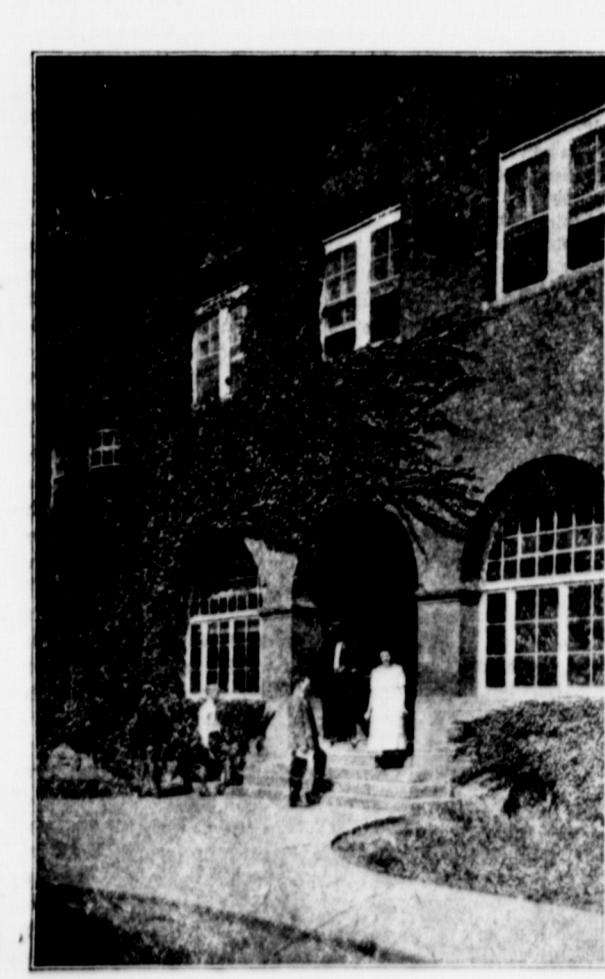
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LOCATION: Berea College is located in the beautiful little town of Berea, Ky., on the dividing ridge between the Mountains and the Blue Grass. The situation is admirably adapted for summer study.

The spacious grounds, cool shades, pleasant walks, and scenic drives are ideal for recreation and pleasure. A trip to Anglin Falls, Brush Creek Caves, Boonesboro Fort and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will never be forgotten. The large library, comfortable classrooms, and interesting instructors promote good scholarship.

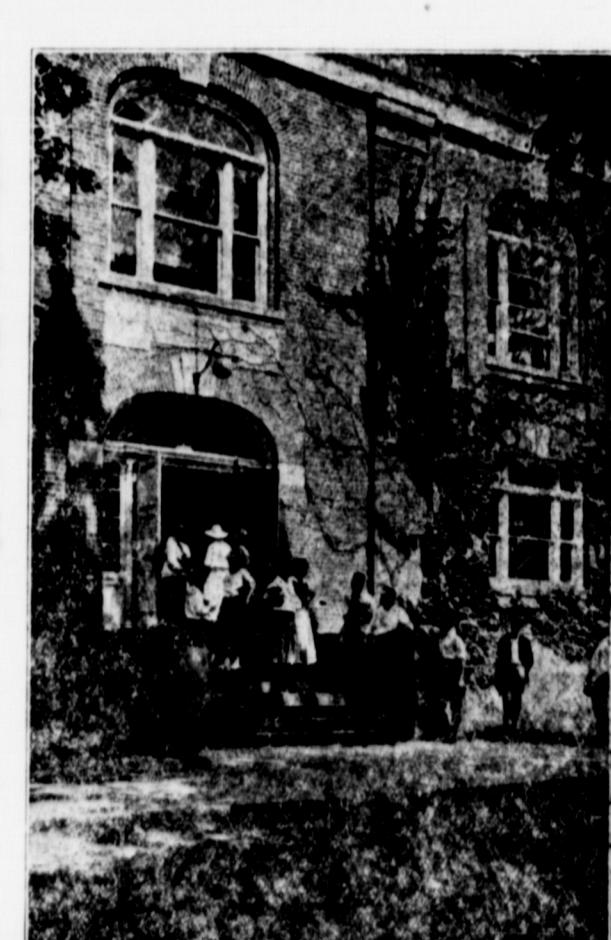
All courses are standard, leading to secondary diplomas or College degrees.

The Normal courses are on a level with State Normal School requirements and lead to State Certificates.

SUMMER SCHOOL EXPENSES

	Five Weeks	Ten Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 7.50	\$ 12.50
Room Rent	5.00	10.00
Table Board (Women)	15.00	30.00
Total for Women	\$ 27.50	\$ 52.50
Table Board for Men	16.25	32.50
Total for Men	\$ 28.75	\$ 55.00

Write for accommodations or other information to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN,
Secretary Berea College
Berea, KentuckyCLOYD N. McALLISTER
Director Summer School

It Takes a Thoroughbred

By MARTHA McWILLIAMS

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Martina's mutinous mouth ought to have warned her father. Just so her mother's lips had set when her temper reached the point of explosion. But she had been dead ten years—and some minds have sieves instead of memories. He faced his daughter across an untidy breakfast table, saying with something betwixt a whine and a sneer: "Things must change else you mean to go away? Where to? I'd like to know? No money to speak of and not a chance of earning any."

"Mistaken!" Martina shot back. "I can cook if I have things fit to cook and people pay money—"

"You my daughter, servant!" the father broke in. "Why, if you were to try it I'd clap you in an insane ward—"

"I shall be there if I have to stand this much longer," the girl in turn interrupted stormily. "If there was any real reason, and real need of it all, it wouldn't be so hard. You have money for anything she may want or you yourself, but not a cent to put water in the kitchen even, or paint the house, or build a porch and screen it out front so the door can be open during this blistering summer weather. I tell you I won't stand it."

"Even if I am the only child you've got, you treat me like a dog. I work day in and day out for clothes I hate and virtues that nearly choke me. She likes them—victuous emphasis on the pronoun. 'Instead, she likes pretty well everything I hate, and every person. That is the worst of it. I slaved three days to feed and wait on her sewing circle, and Mrs. President Morley called me a heathen—"

"No wonder, when you said to her you hated church and churchgoing."

Squire Fallon broke in: "Oh, I heard all about it. Your mother was so ashamed she couldn't sleep—"

"My mother is in heaven," Martina cried, choking back a sob, "where I hope she sees and knows everything."



If I Go It Will Be for the Last Time."

I do hate churches and ministers because they vulgarize God, being mainly so vulgar themselves. They make Him in their own image—greedy, vain, revengeful—not all love and kindness and compassion."

"Hey! Hey! I won't hear such sacrifice," from Squire Fallon.

"It seems you had rather live it," Martina flung back. She was past prudence, indeed past almost all human feeling. "What does the Bible say about 'he that profiteth not for his own household?' You provide according to your wife's orders, with no thought for your own flesh and blood."

"Shut up! Go upstairs and stay there till you come to your senses," the father said stonily.

Martina half turned, answering: "If I go it will be for the last time. I shall come down again as quickly as I can and leave you to your wife's cooking."

Her father laid hold on both her shoulders—as she writhed free a voice from the hall called cheerily: "Halloo the house! Everybody gone or still asleep? Here's a hungry tramp wants breakfast if you please."

"By jollies! Amos Kent!" the squire ejaculated helplessly. "Marty, he's a good child—fix things nice for him."

"On condition!" Martina said firmly. "What?" the father said hushedly.

"That hereafter I shall be allowed to fix things nice for myself—and all the time."

"Anything! Anything! I'll go show Amos where to wash his face," the squire said still hushedly, shaming away as he spoke. Martina called after him in her clearest voice: "Breakfast in an hour—no less—if you want it good."

She had knock, facility, housewifely pride and aptitude. Almost magically she changed things—flung windows wide, swept all the dingy furnishings out of sight, laid the table daintily with the best in the house, then set

about the cooking with a zest wholly new. In result Amos Kent, esquire, vowed some two hours later that he had never before eaten food so nearly ambrosial. In result subsidiary, Martina found herself for the fortnight following mistress of the household with none to challenge her authority.

For if Squire Fallon was well to do, young Kent was so much more than that, the older man looked up to him as a superior being. Amos it was who had furnished capital for the squire's trading in cattle, in lands and timber, which was the real root of the prosperity. Mrs. Fallon, slack, even slatternly, indulged a wild hope of catching Amos for her niece, Catherine Gray. Hence honey washed in morning dew is not more delectable than the humor she showed her guest, and even her family actually going so far as to praise Martina's cooking to the skies. A good child in many ways if only she wasn't so irreligious, sighed her stepmother privately in Kent's ear.

He laughed at her sighings. "I call Marty a pattern girl," he said. "Why don't you dress her better? She'd be mighty near a beauty if she had half a chance."

Gall and wormwood would have been sweet compared to that, but it happened that Squire Fallon overheard. Next day Marty went shopping with an astounding sum in cash. She came home with two or three very simple new frocks and never a cent in her purse. She had spent with both hands for things, long and hopelessly desired for household betterments. "I couldn't bring half I got," she explained. "The new range, wall paper, linoleum and paint for the house will come out tomorrow. No, I didn't pay cash for everything. They wouldn't let me; said your credit was too good not to stretch it while they had the chance. They're going to send estimates, too, on a bathroom, a porch and a ram to bring in the spring water. You know you promised I might have whatever I wanted."

Squire Fallon gasped, but Amos Kent laughed gayly, asking: "How can I beguile you into promising me what I want, square?"

"H-h-h! Haven't ye always found me a mighty easy man to trade with?" the squire returned smiling.

Amos nodded. "Yes, about ordinary affairs, but this is different. I'm in a regular hole. Want something I don't see a chance of getting right off my own bat. Something worth more money than I fear I shall ever have. It's a big risk you see. Will you back me if I take it?"

"I've never crawled on you," the squire said sententiously, "no matter what the deal was. I've always stood ready to go it blind."

"But—this is the first time I've ever felt like plunging on a thoroughbred." From Amos: "Now—way I feel I'm bound to do it—if it breaks the shop."

"Amos Kent! You ain't goin' in for runnin' races—that's gamblin' the worst sort." Mrs. Fallon, who had been listening silent but seethingly, protested. Keen as she was to keep terms with young Kent, this setting forward of Martina, abetting her sinful extravagance, was almost more than she could bear.

"Why not, Aunt Prissy? If I race it's for a big prize. And unless a fellow takes chances he is sure never to win much." Amos returned gravely but with twinkling eyes: "So—won't you wish me luck?"

"No, hein a chrischen." Mrs. Fallon answered primly.

Amos smiled.

"The prize I am to win," he said, "is a happy home and somebody to keep me happy in it all the days of my life. Takes a thoroughbred for that. Here she stands," slipping an arm about Martina who hid her face in his shoulder.

Thereupon Mrs. Fallon tried hard to faint, but the best she could do was a fit of screaming hysterics.

PROVES ANTIQUITY OF PERU

According to University of Pennsylvania Professor, the Country Was Founded Before Roman Empire.

A professor of the University of Pennsylvania claims to have traced the history of Peru back to 800 B. C.

That date is earlier than any trustworthy detailed history of Europe. It is before the founding of Rome, before the days of Solon at Athens. In fact, it comes about midway between Homer and Solon.

The empires of the East are far older, of course; but Peru had been a going concern some centuries before Nebuchadnezzar became king of Babylon. Apparently, civilization of the Western continent is older than had been supposed.

The marvel is that with so many centuries no greater advance was made. Old as Peru seems, the civilization of which Homer sang was at least as high as anything which the Spaniard found in South America in the Sixteenth century. With 2,300 years of recorded development, it seems strange that iron was unknown, that even copper was used with less confidence than in the ancient life of the old world, that domestic animals were so few and so imperfectly tamed. The one outstanding achievement was the royal highway system.

Simple Menu.

He was unaware of the eccentricities to be found in the wild west when he entered what seemed to be the only hotel in the place. After ushering him to a table and giving the stranger a glass of tea water, the waiter inquired: "Will you have sausages on toast?" "No," I never eat 'em," the guest replied. "In that case," said the waiter, moving away, "dinner is over."

NEWS REVIEW

(Continued from Page One)

suggestion, and there is good reason to believe the British public would not stand for an alliance until France has made considerable concessions, especially concerning Germany and Russia.

Ambassador Harvey is present at the Cannes conference, but only in the capacity of official observer, for the United States has no vote and has taken the position that it will enter European affairs only when its interests directly are involved. While not concerned in the plans for payment of the reparations money or for a moratorium for Germany, the United States is decidedly interested in the proposal of a consortium for the reconstruction of central and eastern Europe because it involves the matters of markets and raw materials. The meeting of the allied supreme council was opened on Thursday.

DEbate on the Irish treaty was almost overshadowed in Dublin by the kidnapping, presumably by supporters of De Valera, of A. B. Kay, correspondent of the London Times, and by a hot discussion in the Dail Eireann concerning the freedom of the press, provoked by an attack on the Freeman's Journal because it advocated ratification of the pact. The correspondents united in a demand that Mr. Kay be released and that a public apology for his kidnapping be made in the Dail Eireann.

The strength of the opposition to the peace treaty in the Dail Eireann when it reassembled after the holidays was unexpected. De Valera, Countess Markiewicz and many others denounced the pact bitterly and were not at all abashed by the arguments of its supporters.

On Wednesday De Valera issued a proclamation to the "People of Ireland" and also circulated copies of the "Document No. 2" shorn of several of its clauses. This latter was De Valera's proposed alternative pact, and a fierce debate at once arose over whether it should be considered as an amendment to the treaty and voted on first, as De Valera wished, or whether a vote should first be taken on the treaty and, if it were unfavorable, then on the alternative. In the course of the row De Valera shouted that he was "going to move this amendment at my own time and in my own way," and when reminded this was a matter for the chair to decide he hotly retorted: "I am the president here and I am going to make my own rules of procedure in my own way and at my own time."

The alternative is not vastly different from the treaty arranged in London. It provides that the legislature, executive and judicial authority of Ireland shall be derived solely from the people of Ireland; that for the purpose of common concern Ireland shall be associated with the states of the British empire, with rights, status and privileges in no respect less than those states, and that for the purposes of the association Ireland shall recognize his Britannic majesty as head of the association. Most of the other terms are similar to those of the treaty.

THIE death of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania not only deeply grieved his many friends and admirers. It also caused considerable dismay among those who do not approve of the so-called agricultural bloc in the senate. For Penrose was chairman of the senate finance committee and if the system of seniority is adhered to his successor in that place of power will be Senator Mcumber of North Dakota, one of the charter members of the bloc. Penrose also was recognized as the leader of the conservative element in the senate, and in this position he is succeeded by Senator Watson of Indiana.

Gov. W. C. Sproul of Pennsylvania was urged by some Republicans to resign and accept appointment to fill out Penrose's unexpired term, but this he declined.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Harding revived the custom of holding a New Year's reception to the public, and all official Washington followed suit by keeping open house on Monday. Among the callers at the White House and guests at the diplomatic breakfast was Dr. Karl Lang, the newly arrived German charge d'affaires.

ACCORDING to a New York newspaper, Postmaster Will Hays has accepted the position of director general of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry which was offered him some time ago. It is said his contract is for three years at a salary of \$150,000 a year. The association embraces in its membership all the motion picture producers in the country.

CUTTING down the estimates of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes by \$750,000, the house appropriations committee recommended the appropriation of \$8,250,000 for prohibition enforcement during the next fiscal year. This will provide for the employment of about 800 more agents. Mr. Haynes also wanted \$550,000 to increase the salaries of agents to keep them honest, but this the committee refused.

Encouragement.

It helps you to your journey's end
By easy leaps of Joy.
If now and then some kindly friend
Exclaims, "Well done, my boy!"

NOT Everything to Be Expected.
"Congratulate me, Jim, I am engaged to Betty Flyte."
"I'm awfully sorry, old man, but I can't conscientiously do it. I'm engaged to Betty myself."

The First New Year's Message

By REV. J. R. SCHAFER
Director of Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—In the beginning—God—Gen. 1:1.

It was penned by the world's greatest statesman and peer. Revelation, not reason, dictated it. The millenniums passed have not diminished its potency. Concise, comprehensive, conclusive, it settles doubt and satisfies faith.

"In the beginning—God."

The quest of origins is exceedingly fascinating. Many have followed its tempting lure. Strange and labyrinthian are its trails. Fanciful and mystic are the discoveries announced. "Atom," "protoplasm," "electron" are scientific terms of accommodation. "Sentient slime," "spontaneous generation," "the survival of the fittest" are human attempts to describe the phenomena of history. How much more simple the opening sentence of Creation's story, "In the beginning—God."

Would you prefer any other beginning? How unappealing the origins of mythology. How incredible the "fortuitous concurrence" of evolution, the spontaneity of species. Clothed with scientific vocabulary, these fine-spun theories daze youthful inquirers like the glare of a light does the moth. How majestic and sublime these four words God told Moses to write. This is the first authentic word of Science—it will be the last. All intervening postulates will appear as kindergarten fables in the school of time. Oh, that we might believe God rather than men. "In the beginning—God."

Where else would you put Him? If He is not at the beginning He is nowhere. There are human minds so constructed that they can say, "God is in evolution of human thought and desire"—simply a mental creation of superior traits and powers. Others say, "There is no God in the beginning, in the now, nor at the end." But the world's greatest scholars, philanthropists, benefactors, through all the years of time, have accentuated life with this truth: God in the beginning. They bear eloquent testimony that such a conception is the fountain-head of character, the judging star of career, the arching bow of destiny. Without such a beginning—"the world is without a cause, the universe without a system. We are in the midst of chaos and confusion. Life is a wild dream of insanity, a colossal cruelty. Give us God at the beginning and the world falls into a plan with meaning and purpose around a central throne. All things become the outworking of an eternal plan." Oh, how restful and assuring to weary mortals struggling beneath the "reign of the law" to know—"In the beginning was God."

It makes all the difference what kind of a God we place at the beginning. We have fallen on days when we need to define our God. We are being robbed of the God of the Bible and of history—the God of Israel and of the church, not by blasphemous denials of His existence but by denatured definitions of deity. "God is principle," "God is all and all is God." No longer the Infinite and the Eternal Spirit whose personality was made visible in the man Jesus Christ, but the "First Cause"—"the Impersonal Law."

Of what value to mortals such a God? It were as well to worship astronomy, to sing praises to physics, to offer sacrifices to chemistry. The God of the beginning is the Word made flesh in the Babe of Bethlehem. The God of the beginning is the Jesus of Nazareth, the Christ of Calvary, the Lord of Resurrection. The God of the beginning is the one who laid aside heaven's robe of glory, put on the saffron garb of mortal flesh, was despised, neglected of men, done to death on a cross, sealed up in a tomb. But death could not kill God. He was not dead. He abolished death and brought life and immortality to light.

The same God who commanded light to shine out of darkness at creation's dawn, flooded the starless night of death with a radiance of golden glory. This set the joy bells ringing—"In the beginning, God."

Without Him there is no beginning. If he is not in your life you are yet unbegun. Existence is earthly. Life is heavenly. Existence is to know man. Life is to know God. What a difference when God is in the beginning. This means God at the end; the New Jerusalem, the Holy City—the fellowship of heaven and the Joy Eternal. God Alpha and Omega—the Beginning and the End. Have you begun with God? Will you begin today? "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month of the year to you."

Multiplying Power.

Everybody owes it to others to unlock elements of power which God gives to every individuality. Society's enrichment comes from those who find the avenue of escape from handicaps. They are wise enough to see that they have some liberty. Finding that liberty, living up to it, and acting upon it, they multiply their own power and the powers of others. Live up to the limit of your liberty.

DAUGHERTY GOING AFTER RETAILERS

INQUIRY INTO PRICES CHARGED FOR NECESSITIES STARTED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

MAY PROSECUTE PROFITEERS

Government Officials Believe, as Does the Public, That Costs to the Consumer Are Unconscionably High in Many Cases.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—The department of justice is starting an investigation to find out whether the prices charged in the retail shops of the United States for food, clothing and miscellaneous things needed for the household and for man's livelihood are higher than is justified by the law of supply and demand.

It is said the attorney general in common with a great many thousands of the consumers of the country holds that there is a lot of profiteering among retailers just as there is, or at any rate has been, profiteering on the part of wholesalers and manufacturers.

It is understood that the department of commerce will co-operate with the department of justice in an effort to find out the truth about prices and also in an effort to bring them down and perhaps to punish those who have maintained them on a scale of profiteering.

It generally is believed that many prices were doubled by men who simply made the war an excuse for demanding twice what their stuff was worth. In fact it virtually has been proved to the satisfaction of Washington officials that profiteering has been responsible for many advances in the cost of necessities.

When the war stopped it was believed that prices would go down, but seemingly it is one thing to think and another thing to get realization of the thought. The government knows that a great many manufacturers and a great many wholesalers here put down the prices of their goods, but it also knows, or at any rate more than suspects, that comparatively few retailers have met the decline in the selling of their own goods.

Many Inquiries, Few Results.

Washington finds itself wondering today whether any good will come out of it. Long before the war the prices of certain kinds of commodities advanced very materially in the District of Columbia. Congress has full control over the district because it is federal ground. There was an investigation by a congressional committee of the cost of living in the district. Hearings were held through many weeks and witnesses by the hundreds were called. There was a voluminous report but prices staid just where they were.

Naturally people are skeptical about government inquiries. Officials have in

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See him at his Barber Shop
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Before setting date of sale

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We buy and sell the earth. We
have some very desirable city prop-
erty and vacant lots in and around
Berea. Some lots that are real bar-
gains and can sell on easy terms.
Some special attractions to Federal
Board men. A few small places for
rent; also some good farms for sale.
See us if you want to buy property
in or around Berea. List your prop-
erty with us if you want to sell.

Respectfully,
Dean & Herndon
Berea, Ky.

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Sou. Agriculturist, weekly50
The Citizen, weekly	1.50
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Cin. Weekly Enquirer	\$1.00
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The Citizen, weekly	1.50
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Work. QUICK SERVICE
and SATISFACTION.

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Short Street Berea, Ky.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mrs. Pauline Shockley is very ill
with pneumonia.

Paul Bickell was in Berea this
week from Irvine.

Mrs. W. B. Jones and son, Jack,
are visiting Mrs. Robbins.

Miss Ora Gabbard spent the week-
end with a friend in Richmond.

C. W. Lambert, of Louisville, was
in Berea on business, Wednesday.

W. E. Farmer left for his first
drumming tour of the year a few
days ago.

Mrs. J. S. Gott and daughter, Mrs.
Jack Hicks, were visiting friends in
Red House the last of the week.

Sam Hollinsworth, of Depot St.,
has been very ill with neuralgia but
is getting some better.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bowman, of Mt.
Vernon, were visiting W. E. Farmer
and family last week.

L. S. Farmer, of Indianapolis, Ind.,
was visiting his father and mother.
Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer, last week.

H. S. Maupin, prominent farmer of
Whites Station, was in Berea on busi-
ness Wednesday.

County Agent "Red" Bob Spence
and Rev. Cunningham, pastor of the
Baptist Church, called on Mrs. Leon-
ard Hoskins on the Scaffold Cane
pike in the interest of the Rhode Is-
land Red Poultry Association, Wed-
nesday.

Chester Parks has moved from the
N. E. Davis house on Center street to
the Clarkston property, directly
across the street.

Mr. J. S. Rutherford has moved to
the Fowler farm in the suburbs of
Berea.

Jesse McKinney has completed his
new home on the Dixie Highway and
will move in this week.

Mr. Hudson, the proprietor of the
Berea Produce House, has moved in-
to the property vacated on Chestnut
street by Mr. J. S. Rutherford.

Mrs. Georgia Coddington, who has
been attending the funeral of her
brother, Frank Blazer, at Springfield,
O., has returned to her home in
Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker motor-
ed to Lexington, Frankfort, and
Louisville this week.

Mrs. Joe Stephens and daughter,
Janet, returned home, after a visit
with friends and relatives in Berea.

Mrs. Guiliams, wife of Prof. Guili-
ams, who was struck by an auto-
mobile in Chicago last fall, is now able
to be out on crutches.

G. V. Todd has put up dry goods
in the Gott produce buildings on De-
pot street, across the street from his
grocery store.

Colson Gay, a former Berea student
of the Academy and College Depart-
ments and who is now taking a
course of law in the University of
Kentucky, was over from Lexington
on business the first of the week.

Mr. Brown, at Boone Tavern,
walked to the postoffice in the west
end last week.

Mildred and Hildred Farmer, Bert
Casteel, Eva Simpson and Delia Gott
took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. B.
Jones, Sunday.

We are pleased to tell you it was
Lexington Maid. You will find it al-
ways a little better flour. The next
you buy say it—Lexington Maid. It
takes less ingredients to make good
bread, biscuit or cakes, so therefore
you practice economy.

If you have not used The Economy
Coffee, don't fail to include in your
next order. We grind it—only 30
cents per lb. It will prove its name.

Doz.

Early June Peas

Sifted, Sweet, Wrinkled Peas

Baby Lima Beans, per can

Brown Beauty Beans, per can

Kraut, very best, per can

A Fine Broken Rice, per lb.

A Fancy Head Rice, per lb.

Cooking Apples; they are good for
eating, per lb.

A bargain—good Bath Tablet Tol-
let Soap, just one-half former price

—5c cake.

J. W. HERNDON IN IMPROVED
CONDITION

J. W. Herndon, who received a
paralytic stroke while at his farm,
near Wallacetown, Thursday, is report-
ed to be improving. This report will

bring relief to many anxious friends
of Mr. Herndon.

Visit The Economy

Phone 130 Chestnut Street

The revival at the Methodist Church
is still in progress and the interest
in it is manifested by the large crowds
that go out to hear the revivalist.

Thomas Huff, formerly a resident
on Elm street, is moving into the
house he purchased on Depot street
from Jarvis Carrier. The people on
Depot street are very glad to have
Mr. and Mrs. Huff on their street.

Myrtle McCollum, who was operat-
ed for appendicitis at the Robinson
Hospital a week or two ago, was able
to be taken home the first of the week.

Ned Herndon, who has been attend-
ing school at the Greenbrier Military
Academy in W. Va., returned to Berea
the last of the week, being called
on account of his father, who is very
ill with paralysis.

Elder J. Franklin Browne, Berea's
oldest student, will preach at Scaf-
fold Care Union Church Sunday at
11:00 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker attend-
ed the Executive Convention of Amer-
ican Legion at Louisville, Tuesday.
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Mildred and Hildred Farmer, Bert
Casteel, Eva Simpson and Delia Gott
took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. W. B.
Jones, Sunday.

We are pleased to tell you it was
Lexington Maid. You will find it al-
ways a little better flour. The next
you buy say it—Lexington Maid. It
takes less ingredients to make good
bread, biscuit or cakes, so therefore
you practice economy.

Doz.

Early June Peas

Sifted, Sweet, Wrinkled Peas

Baby Lima Beans, per can

Brown Beauty Beans, per can

Kraut, very best, per can

A Fine Broken Rice, per lb.

A Fancy Head Rice, per lb.

Cooking Apples; they are good for
eating, per lb.

A bargain—good Bath Tablet Tol-
let Soap, just one-half former price

—5c cake.

J. W. HERNDON IN IMPROVED
CONDITION

J. W. Herndon, who received a
paralytic stroke while at his farm,
near Wallacetown, Thursday, is report-
ed to be improving. This report will

bring relief to many anxious friends
of Mr. Herndon.

They expect to occupy the new
hardware stand about January 24.

UNION CHURCH

Preaching service Sunday morning
by Rev. Jesse Halsey of Cincinnati.
Mr. Halsey was in the service overseas
and is now pastor of the Seventh
Presbyterian Church. He comes to
Berea to address the College Sunday
night and the church is fortunate in
being able to hear him in the morn-
ing.

AMERICAN LEGION ELECTS OF-
FICERS FOR THE NEXT
YEAR

Members of the American Legion
of the Cleveland Frost Post had a
meeting in the smoking-room at
Boone Tavern on the evening of Janu-
ary 7, and elected the following of-
ficers to serve during the coming
year: Commander, Carroll Batson;
Vice Commander, E. H. Elam; Adju-
tant, Flemming Griffith; Finance
Officer, William Dean; Post Historian,
Clayton Callahan; Chaplain, C.
N. Shutt; Service Officer, Walter
White.

After the election of officers brief
speeches were made by a number of
the American Legion men and the
new officers were formally installed.
The American Legion can well be
proud of its prospects for the coming
year, and the newly elected officers
deserve and must have the loyal sup-
port of every member of the Ameri-
can Legion in order to put over the
program planned during the next
year.

THE WINTERS COMPANY

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters,
who appear here on the Lyceum
course Wednesday evening, January
18, come splendidly accredited. A few
typical press comments on their pro-
gram follow:

"Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Winters
delighted a large audience last night
at the auditorium in a miscellaneous
program."—The Daily Oklahoman,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The evening's entertainment was
presented by the Emerson Winters
Company—bird warblings, pianolos,
and unique entertainment, all of
which was delightfully entertaining.
Mrs. Winters is a genius as a whis-
tler, her numbers being especially
pleasing. Emerson Winters is a
whole show and entertainment in
himself. He kept his audience in a
continuous roar of laughter. He is
capable of drawing smiles from the
worst grouch in town."—The Leader,
Eau Claire, Wis.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Harrison Lunsford has moved to
the Rice

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Managing Editor
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Legalized Wife Beating

For the information of our readers, we reprint a short article that appears in the January number of the Mentor Magazine. Those who are having first hand experience with wives of the present generation are able to appreciate the progress that has been made by wives from the Middle Ages to the present day. Woman has more to be thankful for in the progress of civilization than man because she has achieved greater victories. If power and domination are human characteristics, woman's career has been one of successful triumphs, while man must admit that he is not the lord of all creation that he once was. Please read for your edification:

"Some centuries ago a husband was permitted by law to beat his wife. Sentimentally woman's power was great, socially it was small, and legally it was nil. This was in the Middle Ages, when a Scotch law held that a woman who committed trespass without the knowledge of her husband was liable to be chastised 'like a child under age,' and there was also a law that no man should beat his wife with a stick thicker than his little finger.

"It is difficult to confine exactly the character of the medieval lady, for from the time of Charlemagne until the end of the sixteenth century she was the subject of exaggerated devotion, and unbridled satire. Roswitha, a gifted nun of the tenth century, who wrote plays, and Christine de Pisa, a poet of the fifteenth century, give pictures that show she had but two choices in life, matrimony or the cloister.

"The second was perhaps the more enviable fate of the two, certain records indicate. For example, the nuns of Great St. Helen's, London, were rebuked by a fifteenth-century bishop for hemming their veils with gold and keeping lapdogs in their cloisters—a more amusing life, probably, than that of the married gentlewoman immured in a marsh-girt stronghold, while her lord rode forth in pursuit of the wild boar or was off crusading.

"The greater part of medieval lady's time and intelligence was devoted to works of piety. Almsgiving was strongly encouraged by the church and diligently practiced by the faithful. There is a French legend which speaks of a certain Countess of Mans who cared for thirty fatherless children, and who at her death was seen surrounded by a cloud of light in which were small children.

"The medieval lady's great fault, it seems, was her talkativeness. The Knight of la Tour-Landry, in a book which he wrote for the instruction of his motherless daughters, tells how an English king sent an ambassador to choose a wife for him from among the daughters of the King of Denmark. The oldest was the fairest, 'she winked oft and spake before she understood what was said to her, and ever beat her eye-lids together,' and was rejected by the ambassador, as was the second daughter, who had 'marvelous much knowledge'; the third, who was less fair, but better behaved, received the crown, to her own astonishment and that of her sisters.

"Another tale of the old knight's tells of a young lady whose face was blue by reason of the scantiness of the gown she wore one winter day, and was rejected in favor of a less comely sister who was warmly clad and ruddy of hue.

"Insincerity was the other great fault of the medieval lady, if the fierce attacks of the satirists of the times are indicative of her character. An old bard sings, 'There were three wily, three wily there were, a fox, a friar, and a woman.' Woman was depicted as a chattering, fickle creature, and her grotesque headdress, particularly, called forth the anger of monkish chroniclers.

"If these things suggest a somber picture of married life in the Middle Ages, there are many records of happy marriages. Richard II left instructions in his will that on his monument he and his wife should be represented with interlocked hands; and no woman was better loved than 'Blanche the Duchess', the first wife of John of Gaunt; two outstanding examples of history."

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

We have been interested and somewhat amused by the pro and con discussions and presentations of former President Wilson by his ardent admirers and his likewise ardent despisers. The anti-Wilson newspapers are fearful lest he should live in the minds of the American people, and it causes us to laugh to note the methods used by the pro-Wilson papers in their fight to keep his memory alive. We see pictures of Wilson with his glasses on, and with his glasses off; with his stovepipe hat and without his stovepipe hat; with his back toward the camera, and with his face toward the camera—on his sixty-fifth birthday and the day before his sixty-fifth birthday. This is all unnecessary. The principles and ideals of Wilson are growing with leaps and bounds throughout the country, and the somewhat cheap method adopted by his ardent supporters among the newspapers adds not a whit to his prominence, nor makes a single step toward keeping alive his memory in the world. Great issues, great principles, and masterful men will live in spite of contradiction or "scotching." Just as Theodore Roosevelt forged ahead in spite of reactionary opposition, so will any man who gives himself a living sacrifice to a just principle, march on. There came a time when the American people thought that Theodore Roosevelt was great enough to be memorialized. People of all political opinions, regardless of their former friendship or opposition, entered the campaign, and all of us were proud to be the owners of bronze Roosevelt buttons.

We have now reached the period when some of the ablest men in America have conceived that the peace principles of Woodrow Wilson should be given a permanent place in the thought of America. To carry out this idea, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has been started under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cleveland H. Dodge, Hamilton Holt, Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and an executive and educational commission of some fifty statesmen, financiers, and university presidents. Awards from the income of the Foundation will be made, from time to time, by a nationally constituted committee to the individual or group that has rendered, within a specified period, meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought, or peace through justice. This is not a partisan project. It is not fostered by former President Wilson. It is a foundation that should have been established long ago, but until the World War came on, the peace consciousness of America was not sufficiently alert to comprehend the importance of such a movement. It is too important a matter to wait until Woodrow Wilson is dead, and no living American is so much entitled to the name, therefore it is timely and proper for such a movement to be started before his death.

The campaign will start next Sunday, and every patriotic American citizen is invited to make a contribution toward this fund which has no connection with Woodrow Wilson other than to bear his name. No funds will be solicited, as it is against the principles of the Foundation to beg for money, but anyone who feels constrained to become a member of this Foundation by a contribution is invited to leave his gift at The Citizen Office.

THE CITIZEN

"WHERE IS THE NAZARENE?"

Under the above heading I published a poem in The Citizen a few days ago. It seems that some readers of the paper were unable to grasp the meaning. For their benefit I wish to say that the poem was written from a Scriptural text. The text is the first two words of the fifth verse of the Thirteenth Chapter of Second Corinthians.

—Alson Baker

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Moore have the sympathy of their friends and neighbors in the loss of their little daughter, Mabel, who has just died at the age of six months and four days. None but those who have had a like experience can fully comprehend their sorrow, but we may all hope for them that as the days go by the sweet memories of the little one and the assurance of her resting now in the loving arms of the Heavenly Father will chase away the bitterness of their grief.

"Two little snow wings

Softly flutter to and fro;

Two tiny childish hands

Beckon still to me below;

Two tender angel eyes

Watch me ever earnestly;

Thru the loopholes of the skies

Baby's looking out for me."

ONE WORD MORE

The article in last week's Citizen by S. M. Mayfield is very suitable as the closing chapter of the discussion about evolution. At this time, without reopening the discussion, I would like to state very briefly the purpose I had in initiating it.

Two theories have been proposed as to the origin of species, viz: evolution and special creation. Some people hold that the Bible positively teaches the latter and that it is impossible to believe the Bible and the evolution theory. Others, like myself, believe that the Biblical language is neutral as between the two theories. The former teaching, either by theologians or by scientists, tends to make skeptics of those who are inclined to believe in evolution. It was my purpose, therefore, not to prove that evolution is a true theory—I care comparatively little what anyone thinks about that question—but to state in plain and simple terms what the theory is and to show that the language of the Bible does not contradict it, and thus to save our young people (and others) from needless doubt and skepticism as to the Christian faith. I will also add what I said at the end of one of my first articles, that I would be very glad to talk with any one, especially a student, who has any doubt or difficulty in regard to this matter.

—Geo. H. Felton

DOES YOUR AD SOUND TRUE

When a man writes an advertisement he should read it over very carefully to avoid overstatements. We are naturally enthusiastic about the goods we sell; it is natural for us to exaggerate a little.

Avoid this danger. Your readers are on the look out. If they think you are trying to "bally hoo" them into buying, they become wary.

It's much better to say simply, "We've just received a mighty good shipment of prunes" than to shout about "our magnificent array of succulent dried fruits."

Don't you see?...It's all just a simple matter of straightforward English.

Ask your local editor. He's a writer. He can give you valuable help in writing ads which pay.

—Advertising Club of St. Louis

IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

Jackson served an apprenticeship with a saddler.

Polk was the first "dark horse" to be elected President.

Fillmore was the only President who made no inaugural address.

Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison were the only bearded Presidents.

Eighteen of the Presidents were at some time during their lives in active military service.

William Henry Harrison was the head of the largest presidential family, having six sons and four daughters.

Arthur was the handsomest man who ever occupied the presidential chair, and was also regarded as the "best dresser."

Monroe abandoned the practice of law when a young man and was afterward, until his election as President, always a public officer.

Monroe was so involved in debt at the time of his death that it was necessary for his friends to provide funds for the funeral expenses.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible School topic: Elijah's Challenge of Baal Worship. Golden text: This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith.—I. John 4:5. Who is he that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God? Faith is the victory.

We had a fine service last Lord's Day. All officers and teachers present except Men's Bible Class teacher. We were sorry to note his absence on account of sickness. We hope him a speedy recovery that he will be with us next Lord's Day.

The attendance was good for the day—101 reported. If you are not attending Bible School, we will be glad for you to enroll with us. Come on. We cordially invite visitors.

R. Boyd Baker, of Corbin, was with our church Saturday evening and Sunday morning, also Sunday evening. Bro. Baker has a pleasing personality, and is a forceful speaker, and comes to us with the best recommendations. His message Sunday evening was very good. Subject: "How to Study the New Testament." The membership that heard Brother Baker were well pleased. A meeting was called just after the Sunday evening service. It was recommended by the official board and approved by the membership that a call be given him at once as minister. Same was accepted by Bro. Baker. He will be with us next Saturday evening 7:15, Sunday 11:00 a.m., Sunday evening 7:15. You are cordially invited to hear him. Come and get acquainted.

C. E. Society will meet by special invitation with C. E. Society at the Union Church, Sunday evening.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:00 o'clock.

PRETTY AND HARMLESS BOMB

Device Would Seem to Be a Decided Improvement on the Old-Fashioned Firecracker.

A toy bomb that really explodes is the novel idea of Louis F. Duck of De Kalb, Ill. It is quite safe for youngsters' use, and exciting.

The plaything is of wood. The body of the bomb is spherical, but with a neck into which a plug fits. Upward from the plug extends a little rod which passes through a disk, and upon the rod, above the disk, a rubber head fits. The head is shaped like a cork, with a hole through it to admit the rod, and it carries three feathers.

Two or three paper caps are put in the bottom of the hole in the bomb



Pleasing and Harmless.

body. Then the plug is pushed into the hole so that its lower end shall be in contact with the caps. The rubber head that carries the feathers is stuck on the upper end of the rod and the bomb is ready for use.

The way to use it is to throw it up into the air, or drop it from a height upon a hard pavement. The shock of the impact explodes the caps with a loud report, the force of the explosion serving to throw the feather-headed plug up into the air.

The plug goes up with the feathers downward, but reverses and descends to the ground with a whirling motion, caused by the feathers, that is altogether delightful.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Only One.

"Did she marry him for his money?"

"I wouldn't want to say that exactly, and yet I can't think of any other reason one would marry him for."

WOMAN'S CLUB

January 4 the Woman's Club held group meetings.

The Literary and Home Economic group met with Miss Moore at the Tavern. A splendid Dante program was given, in charge of Mrs. Dix and Mrs. Vaughn.

The Educational and Music group met with Mrs. Noble. An Educational Survey by Mrs. Wertenberger made a very instructive program.

Civics and Social Hygiene group met with Mrs. Taylor. There was a good attendance and a pleasant social time. Much interest was taken in the report of the committee who visited the jail and the county farm at Christmas time.

A bountiful treat of candy, apples, oranges, and nuts was taken to the inmates of both institutions. A large part of the treat was contributed by the Epworth League and the Methodist pastor accompanied the committee from the club. They reported a cordial reception and great joy both in the giving and the receiving. It is hoped that arrangements can be made by this committee for services in both institutions before long. Other organizations will doubtless be glad to cooperate in this work. The need for better equipment for the public school lunch was discussed with much interest.

The general meeting, January 18, at Masonic Hall, with the Literary Committee in charge, promises to be a very interesting meeting. Dr. Raine will give an interpretation of a play (selected).

Easily Arranged.

"This illustration won't do," said the novelist.

"Why not?" asked the artist.

"You've drawn my heroine on horseback. She's an invalid and that's what makes the book so confounded pathetic."

"Well, let this picture represent her as she was before she lost her health."

HALF A SENTENCE.

"Rastus," said the judge sternly, "you're plain no account and shiftless and for this fight I'm going to send you away for a year at hard labor."

"Please, Judge," interrupted Mrs. Rastus from the rear of the courtroom, "will yo' honch jes' kinder split dat sentence? Don't send him away from home, but let dat hard labor stand."

Legion of Honor.

Back Home to Roost.

Jones (energetically helping the bazaar)—Won't you put in for this cushion?

Visitor—Oh, no, thanks.

Jones—Of course, it's rather useless and gaudy, and so forth; and personally, I think the design's rotten. But,

Visitor—No, thanks; I made it.

No Doubt.

"Miss Plain says you told her she was pretty. How does your conscience stand the strain?"

"Oh, I told her the truth."

"The truth? You don't really mean to say you think—"

"Of course not. I told her she was as pretty as she could be. That's safe."

OLD ROVERS

When I was a boy there came to me The wisp of a Rover dream,
A laughing lad who was made for mirth And happiness supreme.

And over the sea and round the world We wandered and roved together,
A bit of a song in the hearts of us In fair and stormy weather.

But Life took its toll, and tide, and time, And quivering grew the song,
And days so short when we both were young,
Now old, are gray and long.

But yet of a night when signs the wind And shining the starry sky,
We meet and talk as old men are wont Of the glad old days gone by.
And once again we are laughing lads Gayly and in fine feather,
A bit of a song in the hearts of us—
We tramp old trails together.
—Edmund Leamy in New York Sun.

Southern Agriculturist

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Giant of the South

Its immense popularity is due not only to the fact that every line in it is written for Southern farm families by men and women who know and appreciate Southern conditions, but to the practically unlimited personal service that is given to subscribers without charge.

<p

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

DOLLARS AND CENTS—ALSO A LOT OF GOOD EATING

The County Agent visited James Wagers, W. T. Lutes and Henry C. A. Hollingsworth the other day and found some very interesting things.

Mr. Wagers is feeding and housing 9 hens and 2 pullets and getting from 128 to 135 eggs per month. During the month of December he gathered 128 eggs. The pullets were hatched early and started to laying in September.

Mr. Wagers said, "I believe in raising Crimson Clover and R. I. Reds."

Mr. Lutes is gathering one and one-half to two dozen eggs each day from his flock of birds this winter. He feeds a warm mash in the morning. This mash is made up of table scraps and shorts. He keeps a dry feed before the birds all the time, consisting of oats, wheat, buckwheat, and shorts. In addition to this the birds have free access to growing rye and grits—plenty of water is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Lutes has two pullets that began laying at the age of 5 month. This is a splendid record. Mr. Lutes says, "Care and feed will make eggs, make your choice and stay by it."

Mr. Henry C. A. Hollingsworth is a believer in more and Better Poultry. He has demonstrated this fact by building a new poultry house and selecting his flock of birds by careful breeding. He has 16 pullets and is getting from 10 to 16 eggs daily.

He has his self-feeders in the poultry house, also watering troughs.

The chickens are getting corn and egg mash besides some green feeds.

All of these men tell me that feed is necessary to get eggs. Not corn alone but wheat, oats, shorts, meat scraps, etc.

Feed and protect your birds this winter and enjoy the fresh eggs for breakfast.

Hatch Early

Fresh eggs are highest in the late fall and early winter. This is because the late molting hens are taking their annual vacation and growing a new crop of feathers at that time. The early molters, which have already grown their new feathers, are the poor layers. Don't blame the hens but raise some early pullets this year and they will lay while the hens are resting.

American Breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) begin to lay when about seven months old. Leghorns begin when about six months old. Figure out for yourself when your hatches should come off, but plan all of them for March and April.

If your hens do not want to set in time, get broody hens from a neighbor, or use an incubator.

OUR PRIZE WINNER JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB WALLACETON

It was in December of last year when we decided to organize an agricultural club in our school. I had talked agriculture and told the children of the great things that were being done in other places, and that we could do them here, too.

We organized with eight members, but we added fourteen to that, which made us a total of twenty-two members, eleven boys and eleven girls. They took sewing, poultry, corn, and swine raising.

Such a delight to work with those interested workers can never be known except by those who have worked with a similar bunch.

We had programs, and they were wide-awake programs, too. The children dressed to represent Irish, Negroes, and others. These programs were educational as well as entertaining. Several good papers were written and read by club members that were very instructive.

We had one picnic, but the remembrance of that one and of the good things to eat clings with us still.

We selected the name of "Our Prize Winner," shortened to O. P. W., for our club, and I think we lived up to our name right well. William Botkin won three blues on his pig at Berea County Fair. Joe Wilder three reds on pigs. Ossie Hill red on chickens. We won four championships. Clarence Wilder, on corn. Oswald Lamb, on best litter of pigs. Ossie Hill, on chickens. William Botkin, on pig.

We reorganized a few days ago with twenty-one members. The officers were: William Botkin, president; Joe Wilder, vice-president; Lillian Hutchins, secretary; Bernice Kindred, club leader; William Kindred, assistant club leader.

They took for 1922 corn, tobacco, potatoes, swine, tomatoes, poultry and sewing.

Club Leader and Teacher,

Paint Lick, R. I.

MILK IS CHEAP

The cow is a wonderful machine for manufacturing food from grain and roughage. W. D. Nicholls has the following to say in the Southern Agriculturist:

From an economic standpoint milk is the cheapest of the animal foods. Armsby, one of our most eminent authorities in physiology and agricultural chemistry, has shown that a poor cow returns milk equivalent in food value to one fifth the food she has eaten, which is twice the return given by a good steer, and that a good milk cow is three times as efficient as the steer as a food producer. In this regard the cow exceeds every other food laboratory known.



FIRST-CLASS MAIL

Edith—How do you like being engaged to Harry?

Grace (a literary girl)—Oh, it's splendid! The dear fellow calls me a poem, envelopes me in his arms and seals it with a kiss.

Souvenir of Great Disaster.

Made of a piece of one of the railway carriages wrecked in the Tay bridge disaster in 1879, a snuff box has been bequeathed to a king by the will of James Tulloch, a laborer, whose body was recently recovered from the River Aire at Leeds. Tulloch's father, who worked near Tay bridge on the railway at the time of the disaster, was the maker of the snuff box.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1@52, No. 3 49@51c, No. 4 white 47@49 No. 2 yellow 52@53, No. 4 yellow 48@49, No. 2 mixed 50@51.

Sound hay—Timothy per ton \$20@821.00, clover mixed \$17@81.50.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.25@1.25, No. 3 red \$1.21@1.23, No. 4 red \$1.14@1.17.

Oats—No. 2 white 30@40c, No. 3 white 37@40c, No. 2 mixed 37@37.50.

No. 3 mixed 37@36c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 44c, diary central extras 40c, firsts 35c fancy diary 33c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 41c, firsts 37c ordinary firsts 31c.

Live Poultry—Fryers 2 lbs and over 30c; fowls 4 lbs and over 24c; under 4 lbs 20c; roosters 14c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$6.50@8.1, fair to good \$5.50@6.50; common to fair \$3.50@5.50, heifers good to choice \$6.50@7.50, fair to good \$5.50@6.50, common to fair \$3.50@5.50, calves \$1.50@2.25, stock heifers \$3.50@4.50, stock steers \$4.50@6.0.

Calves—Good to choice \$11.50@12.1, fair to good \$8@11.50; common and large \$4@7.7.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4@4.50, fair to good \$2.50@4, common \$1@2.00; lambs, fair to choice \$11.50@12, fair to good \$9@11.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$7.50@8; choice packers and butchers \$8.25; medium \$8.25@8.50; common to choice heavy fat \$8.50@9.25; light shippers \$8, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@9.00.

Plant That Produces Wax.

In the north of Texas there is a vast, wild country which is "paved with gold" for the enterprising speculator. Here one can ride overland for six days without ever being out of sight of the candelilla plant—a weed from which a very high grade of wax is made. Huge fortunes await the men who will develop the industry of wax-making. As yet, only six factories are working. The candelilla plant grows from one to three feet high, and as many as 5,000 stems come from the same root. It flourishes in the poorest soil, and reproduces itself annually. The cost of labor is low, and the supply of material incredibly vast. The wax is made by boiling and steaming the weed. The crude wax is refined and used in making candles, phonograph records, polishes, varnishes and even linoleum. And from the fibrous waste a good quality of paper is turned out.—Montreal Herald.

WHAT A BLUFF

"Is your new typewriter named Alice?"

"Yes, why?"

"You always use that name when you talk in your sleep."

"Well, she does such poor work that she is always on my mind."

Sparrow Snake's Last Meal.

When walking through the fields, an Ontario reader says, he heard the terrible chirping and chattering of a ground sparrow, as though in fear.

He investigated and found a black snake that looked as though it had swallowed an apple. He killed the snake and cut it in two just below the swelling in its body, and shook out a small sparrow. The bird opened its mouth to chirp, but couldn't, and died evidently from suffocation. The snake which was killed a couple of yards from the bird's nest measured about 30 inches.

THE WAR IS OVER.

The Woman was passing a church on a west-side corner. It was a crisp evening and the electric light near by circled full upon a crippled colored man sitting on the top step of the church entrance. His delapidated army hat spelled ex-service man. As the Woman strolled a jaunty doughboy, cap set at perilous angle, stopped at the foot of the stairs and breezed:

"Hello, old fellow, what's the matter?"

"All in, dead broke—and hungry," was the reply.

The doughboy turned his pockets out ruefully, and as a bit of small change clinked to the sidewalk he stooped, picked it up and handed it to the other, with:

"I'll get some more soon. Hope it brings yer luck."

"Thanks, bo!" answered the other.

Tears made the Woman hurry on—Chicago Journal.

Of Primary Importance.

Proprietor—Money is a secondary matter to me.

Electrician—What's primary then?

Proprietor—My wife.

Electrician—How's that?

Proprietor—She spends all my secondary.—The Scotsman.

JOHN WHITE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Established in 1857

Liberal assortment and Full Value paid for

Raw Furs

Westall

A VAPOR REMEDY

A proven remedy for Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Tuberculosis and similar troubles.

For terms and testimonials write J.L. West Remedy Co., Mt. Sterling, Ky.

RECORDS GROWTH OF TREE

Apparatus Known as the "Dendrograph" Does Useful Work in Garden of New York Park.

A maple tree in the Botanical gardens of Bronx park in New York is the subject of a very interesting experiment. It is being used in a test of the dendrograph, an apparatus for recording the growth of a tree.

To a casual observer the tree appears to be merely the central support of a wire cage, such as might be used for housing some small animal, and many visitors possibly approach it with that in mind. There are four square walls of wire and a roof which meets the tree trunk above.

A closer look reveals that there are no animals or birds, although something that looks somewhat like a bird house is attached to a bracket at one side. This in reality is the little tin house or cover of the recording drum of the dendrograph. Other parts of the apparatus are the collar and belt of blocks which encircle the tree and the recording rod which marks the tree's growth on the cylinder.

The cylinder arrangement is in contact with the trunk of the tree at only two points.

The instrument was installed before growth started. It gives a continuous record of all changes in volume in the trunk of the tree. It records these changes with extreme accuracy.

Having been satisfactorily installed, the dendrograph needs no further adjustment, or, in fact, attention of any sort, excepting that once a week the clockwork must be wound and a new record sheet placed on the recording cylinder.

The top sheet should be placed with the end under the foot of the mattress.

Make two lengthwise folds in the top sheet to allow plenty of room for the patient's feet. These folds should be gradually smoothed out at the head of the bed. Blankets should be placed loosely over the sheet, but tucked in at the foot to insure warmth for the feet. The top sheet is folded down over the blankets at the head of the bed, to protect them. Over the blankets a wash counterpane or a sheet should be placed to protect the blankets. The top of the counterpane can be folded under the blankets and sheet to hold them together. Thin pillows for a sick bed should be soft and easily fluffed into shape to afford as much comfort as possible for the sick person.

The tree whose daily and hourly growth is thus being noted and recorded is a young sugar maple about a foot in diameter, a native tree, not planted, but having sprung from a chance seed.

The official memoranda accompanying the dendrograph stated that the instrument consists essentially of a belt of blocks to be clamped around the trunk of a tree in such manner that it is believed that no modification of the growth action of the tree is caused except at the actual tangents where the blocks touch the tree. This belt of blocks serves as a stable support for the recorder and other parts of the apparatus.

The essential feature of the apparatus is the yoke, made up of slotted bars of barite, an alloy with a very low temperature coefficient, which is held in position by the upright "fingers" of spring brass wire which hold the yoke in place without exerting any notable pressure on the tree.

The War Is Over.

The Woman was passing a church on a west-side corner. It was a crisp evening and the electric light near by circled full upon a crippled colored man sitting on the top step of the church entrance.

His delapidated army hat spelled ex-service man. As the Woman strolled a jaunty doughboy, cap set at perilous angle, stopped at the foot of the stairs and breezed:

"Hello, old fellow, what's the matter?"

"All in, dead broke—and hungry," was the reply.

The doughboy turned his pockets out ruefully, and as a bit of small change clinked to the sidewalk he stooped, picked it up and handed it to the other, with:

"I'll get some more soon. Hope it brings yer luck."

"Thanks, bo!" answered the other.

Tears made the Woman hurry on—Chicago Journal.

Of Primary Importance.

Proprietor—Money is a secondary matter to me.

Electrician—What's primary then?

Proprietor—My wife.

Electrician—How's that?

Proprietor—She spends all my secondary.—The Scotsman.

JOHN WHITE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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A VAPOR REMEDY

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Jan. 6.—Several from this place attended court at McKee Monday.—Conley Flanery returned to Louisville last Saturday after spending a few days with homefolks.—Misses Lillie and Arley Farmer spent Saturday night and Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Misses Icy and Earsie Farmer were in Privett Wednesday of this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Welch spent Wednesday of this week with Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Farmer.—Born, last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Riley Simpson, a fine girl.—Miss Bertha Holcomb spent Wednesday of this week with Mrs. E. B. Flanery.—E. B. Flanery and Jack Farmer are summoned to serve on the jury next week.—Nath Neely and John Sandlin passed thru here Thursday with Geo. Sizemore. They had recaptured him. He broke jail Monday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Minor Gordon were visiting at Chadwell last Saturday night and Sunday.

Hugh

Hugh, Jan. 8.—Christmas and New Year passed by very quietly at this place.—Rev. Jim Hard failed to fill his regular appointment at this place the 4th.—Gertie and Farrie Abrams entered school at Berea last week for the Winter Term.—Mildred Kindred has recently moved to the house vacated by Chester Norville.—Uncle Dan Clemons and wife are with their son, Johnnie, for the winter.—Roy McKinney lost a fine horse last week. It was found in the barn with one of its legs broken.—Mrs. Roy McKinney is visiting her parents at Berea since Christmas.—Willie Abrams started for Ohio last Saturday.—Jim Clemons is in school at Berea this term.—Joe Croley of Bobtown was visiting mother and brothers last week.—Babies were born to the following people during the latter part of December: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Cates, a fine boy, named Ance; to Mr. and Mrs. Ere Powell, a girl, named Nannie Elizabeth; to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Powell, a boy; to Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Stewart, a boy.—Mrs. Ellie Lynch is on the sick list.

Drip Rock

Drip Rock, Jan. 7.—Warm weather still continues in this vicinity, but the New Year entered quite cold.—J. R. Clark, W. J. Richardson, Sim Hobbs and Mack McKinney are bedding logs this week where the Christmas tide carried them far up in the bottom.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richardson and children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Isaacs Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Lizzie Webb visited Mrs. Etta Lakes Saturday night.—John Jack Sparks and daughter, Rosa, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Margaret Sparks.—We are glad to read in The Citizen of this week of Tyra Lainhart's great success in capturing so many moonshine stills. He needs to make a visit to our end of the county and raid some of the King moonshiners here.—Mrs. Etta Lakes visited her sister, Mrs. Maggie McQueen, Friday night.—Misses Ethel and Olla Lainhart's schools have closed and they have returned to Berea to take another course in school there this winter.—Miss Nina Fowler and Miss Georgia McQueen spent Saturday night and Sunday with their cousin, Miss Vivian Lakes.—Kirt Alcorn, D. C. Alcorn, Jr., and Roy Williams are bedding ties in South Fork Creek this week.—Mrs. Affie Richardson and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Orger Rice Tuesday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Tomie Coffey are pleased over the arrival of a little baby girl in their home. Mother and baby doing well.—Another man has been killed in Jackson county. Bill Gay, a merchant at Foxtown, shot and killed Ben Feltie, December 30, in his store. It is reported that Feltie was running on Gay with a knife and telling him he would cut his head off, and Gay shot him. Judge Johnson has quite a lot of murder cases to try this court for his beginning, but we hope he will

Bond

Bond, Jan. 6.—School at this place has closed. It has been the most successful term ever taught at Bond. The attendance was better than ever before. The teachers were Elbert Teague and Miss Susie Watson.—N. D. Ison has sold his restaurant to a Mr. Bond from High Knob, Ky.—Anderson Fox and Ethel Strong were married December 29, and departed the same day for Indianapolis, Ind.—A community house is being built on Bond Hill which will be used for Sun-day-school and other public gatherings.—Leonard Moore visited home folks during the holidays and has now returned to Richmond to attend school at the E. K. S. N.—Charley Pennington and Lula Vaughn were married yesterday at the home of the bride. We wish them much joy.—Wm. Langdon and John William's daughter married recently.—Miss Flora Strong closed her school at Pigeon Roost December 31, with a program and "New Year's tree."—Miss Mamie Jody will begin a winter school at Pigeon Roost January 9.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Jan. 9.—Circuit court is going on at McKee and the boys are looking shy. They dread Hiram J. Johnson, our new judge.—J. B. Bingham has been hauling rock for the last few days and filling mud holes in the roads. We hope the time will soon come that we can have a pike instead of mud holes.—Everett Bailey of Barbourville is paying home folks a visit thru the holidays.—J. T. Tincher made business trip to Bond Saturday.—Miss Lola Bingham, Miss Bessie Tincher, Joe Hogan, Everett Bailey were dinner guests of Miss Lizzie Hunter, Sunday.—W. B. Metcalf is doing grand jury service at

McKee this week.—Rev. Harve Johnson will preach at M. E. Church the first Sunday in next month. Everybody is invited to come.—Christmas passed and the quietest time that has ever been at Gray Hawk—not a gun fired or a loud hollow.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Three links

Three links, Jan. 9.—Rev. Harding preached at Pleasant Hill Saturday. John Hale was in Three links Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Curtis Martin and his Bro. Buel, of Tuscola, Ill., have been with their Bro. Joseph, of Goochland, for a few days.—Mrs. Henry Mart'n, who died in Tuscola, last week, was brought back to Kentucky Sunday and laid to rest in the family cemetery at Pleasant Hill Church. She had been a faithful member of the Baptist Church at Pleasant Hill for many years. She had spent most of her life in Kentucky, but a few years ago she moved to Illinois, where she lived with one of her sons. She leaves to mourn her loss nine children, seven boys and two girls, and was the mother of sixteen children, seven of whom are dead. The family have our sympathy in this hour of bereavement. Her spirit smiles from that bright shore, and softly whispers weep no more.—Jim Griffin has been visiting his sister, Lou Phillips, for a few days.—Lee King of Berea was thru here selling range stoves this week.—J. W. N. Jones was in McKee on business Monday.—A lot of the boys have been hauling their tobacco to Richmond and claim to be getting a good price.—W. W. Anglin, deputy sheriff of Mt. Vernon, passed thru here on Monday.—Luck to The Citizen and all its readers.—A better year, a better year.

Goochland

Goochland, Jan. 9.—We are having some very muddy cold weather at present.—Circuit Court convened at McKee Monday with a full docket, there being nine murder cases to be tried this court. This will give Judge Johnson a chance to show his hand against the law-breakers. We are proud to think that our new officer is looking after the law violators in every way to bring them to justice, and let them know what it means to violate the statute laws and federal laws of this old commonwealth. The bootleggers are going to have to give up the job that they have held so long without being hindered and what good old quiet times it will bring on the people. O, but if everybody would live as they should live, we would have a heaven on earth. I hope if they can't be persuaded to quit their lawless ways that they will be made to do so and that the time has come that lawlessness will have to stop.

Carico

Carico, Jan. 9.—There has been some snow and cold weather in these parts. Our new judge is waking up the boys around here in the whisky question. There is a great number of citizens summoned to the court today.—Mrs. Lewis Owens is very ill with pneumonia fever.—Christmas passed off quietly in spite of the moonshine. We are looking forward for better times, as our new officers are going day and night and will meet Mr. Lainhart at the line with a general clean up.—Mrs. Nannie Grif- fin spent Saturday with Mrs. M. F. Thomas.—Mrs. Cora Mullins is on the sick list at this writing.—D. M. Singleton was appointed deputy clerk in this vicinity for the next four years.—C. L. Thomas is working on a house for Mrs. Mollie Singleton.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Singleton recently and left a fine boy, christened Ravie; also left one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Vanzant, christened Hubert Franklin.—Little Conard Thomas caught his first rabbit on Christmas morning, and it took a house full of people to stand him.—Hurrah for The Citizen, for it is the best paper in the mountains for us to take. Cheer up and let us all read it.

Cooksbury

Cooksbury, Jan. 7.—We have had beautiful weather for the time of year.—Mrs. Lewis Owens is very ill with pneumonia fever.—Christmas passed off quietly in spite of the moonshine. We are looking forward for better times, as our new officers are going day and night and will meet Mr. Lainhart at the line with a general clean up.—Mrs. Nannie Grif- fin spent Saturday with Mrs. M. F. Thomas.—Mrs. Cora Mullins is on the sick list at this writing.—D. M. Singleton was appointed deputy clerk in this vicinity for the next four years.—C. L. Thomas is working on a house for Mrs. Mollie Singleton.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Singleton recently and left a fine boy, christened Ravie; also left one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Vanzant, christened Hubert Franklin.—Little Conard Thomas caught his first rabbit on Christmas morning, and it took a house full of people to stand him.—Hurrah for The Citizen, for it is the best paper in the mountains for us to take. Cheer up and let us all read it.

Rockford

Rockford, Jan. 8.—Farmers are busy getting their tobacco ready for the market. Pinhookers have been buying some tobacco thru here. J. W. Gatlioff sold 1,400 pounds of tobacco for \$420. This was a good price.—Frank Croucher got his house burned and all of its contents. He needs help badly. If your house were burned, would you be glad of help? He is a good neighbor, reader. Can you give something?—J. M. Bul- len is on the puny list.—Miss Myrtle McCollom, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Robinson Hospital, is getting along nicely.—There are several cases of fever near Snyder.—Mrs. Gatlioff, who has been sick for several days, is some better at this writing.—Joe Gatlioff has bought a stock in the Berea and Disputanta Telephone Co.—Wm. Gadd of near Conway is moving to the house just vacated by Thomas Owen on the Clark farm.—Richard Shearer has been grading tobacco for J. W. Gatlioff.—Samuel Croucher purchased a Jersey cow for \$50.—Some of the boys don't like the looks of a revenue man. Moonshiners are going to be scarce and but few in a hill. Our new county judge says they must have the benefit of the law.—Floyd Rich, while working for J. W. Todd, struck his ankle with an ax and was very badly hurt and was carried home by Everett Todd.—Mrs. B. Gal- loway of Virginia and Mary Nundy are visiting their parents, Wm. and Nannie Rich, of Rockford.—Thomas Viars, son of W. C. Viars, is on the sick list.—Candy Thomas was in Rockford today.—There has been only one snow here this winter. It lasted only a few hours.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Jan. 9.—Married on the 29th of December, Mrs. Mary Kindred and Roy Hensley, both of this place. We wish for them long and prosperous life.—James Denney is still on the sick list.—Amar Campbell of Panola has rented of H. G. Bicknell for this year.—Amar Campbell and wife visited his mother and sister during the Christmas holidays.—Annie Lain has gone back to Richmond.—Harve Hornsby is able to go out again.—David Kindred and family were the Sunday guests of June Lain.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Jan. 9.—We are having some very cold, damp weather at present.—Harrison Johnson has moved to the place vacated by Ollie Lamb, and Ollie Lamb has moved to the Joe Gilbert Farm on Blue Lick.—Billie Van-Winkle was the guest of Ted Taylor, Sunday.—Charley Huff of West Union was visiting his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Isaacs, Tuesday.—Rev. W. H. Lamb was called to the bedside of Rev. Jas. Ashcraft of the Ford, who has pneumonia and is not

expected to live.—Mrs. H. H. Bur- nes, who has been sick for some time, still remains very poorly.—Grandma Lamb and her granddaughter, Haley, were dinner guests of Miss Mary Willeford Saturday.—Miss Lucy Fowler was the guest of Mrs. E. D. Truette Friday.—Miss Eva Hornsby, who has been in Ohio for the past two months, has returned home to her mother, Mrs. J. H. Van-Winkle.—Miss Mary Willeford was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hulette, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Huff and little daughter, Darlene, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Huff, Sunday.—Misses Hazel and Rosalie Ballinger were the guests of Miss Haley Lamb Friday.—Miss Virgie Pingleton was the guest of Miss May Hulette, Tuesday.—Grover Botkins of Silver Creek was the guest of his brother, Louis Botkins, Sunday.—Miss Evelyn Quinn of this place has entered school at Berea.—Eugene Hester is on the sick list.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

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General College News

HEAD OF GEOLOGY IN BEREAL COLLEGE LOSES FATHER

Dr. J. B. Burroughs, father of Prof. W. G. Burroughs, head of the Department of Geology, Berea College, passed away on Christmas afternoon. Dr. Burroughs had practiced medicine for thirty years. He made many valuable discoveries in medicine, was the author of several books, and numerous articles. In 1898 he explored in the Klondike, Alaska, and later in Canada and the desert of California. He was a Bible student of note.

Dr. Burroughs is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Greeley Burroughs, and two sons, Prof. W. G. and Prof. W. C. Burroughs.

WHAT IS LATIN GOOD FOR?

By Prof. A. W. Burr

Part I.

That is the question that boys and girls are asking today and teachers too often are failing to answer. A teacher picked up a boy's Latin book and read on the fly leaf:

"Dead are they who spoke it,
Dead are they who wrote it,
Die they must who learn it—
Blessed death they earn it."

Was the boy right? Yes, if his teacher made its study so funeral that, and some teachers do. They say, "Latin is for mental discipline," and their classes grind out declensions, conjugations, vocabularies, and rules, memory tasks, dull work for a live adolescent. He wants to know what it is all for. They say again, "Latin will give you the thought of the great Roman writers, Cicero and Virgil" and they drag their classes, day by day, thru a piece-meal rendering of the Latin into mongrel, translation English. The toiling learners soon mutter "would that they who wrote it" had died far sooner, and they go where thought comes more easily and seems more useful.

There are teachers, forgetting that they are in the twentieth century and not in the fifteenth, who will answer, "The study of Latin will enable you to speak and write as the Romans did." Such make the study a heavy burden by much Latin composition and much marking of Latin quantities. To this the natural reaction of the learner is, "What for?" or "where will I speak and write Latin?"

But worse for Latin than what the teacher says is what he does day by day in the class room. Every teacher that makes the study a heavy burden by much Latin composition and much marking of Latin quantities. To this the natural reaction of the learner is, "What for?" or "where will I speak and write Latin?"

What, then, is High School Latin good for? Latin is first of all to give boys and girls the habit of noticing how things are said, a consciousness of language.

The English language is a system of words and word order for putting ideas across. But the boy and girl have taken their English tongue, as they did their mother's milk, without any thought of it as a means to an end. It has come by unconscious imitation. Language is an instrument whose skillful use is much worthwhile.

Latin is a language system that conveys thought by words that carry both meaning and relation. A letter of a Latin word may be a whole word in English. The Latin word "puer-i" is literally "boy of," while the English is "of the boy." "Reg-e-t" is "rule will he" for "he will rule." For "good farmer" the Roman says "farmer good." This contrast in the way of saying opens the eyes of the boy and of the girl to their own speech, or should, if their Latin is rightly taught.

Comparison with something different is one of the best ways of seeing what a thing is. This comparison of the boy's "formless" tongue with the form tongue of the Roman's helps him to know how he says things. No modern language can do here what the Latin can do. But to do it there must come such questions as these: "How do you know the case of an English noun?" "Of a Latin noun?" "How do we tell in the Latin to what noun an adjective belongs?" "How in English?" "What makes a verb in the passive voice in English?" "What in Latin?" In such ways the boys and girls begin to see how the wheels go round in their own speech. That is a consciousness of language as the instrument of thought and of speech. There is no better way to it.

But is such consciousness necessary, or worth-while? A boy today picks up some chemistry and some physics, but he studies these sciences if he wishes to know the laws of the composition of bodies or of the reso-

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, James M. Reinhardt, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1906

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Class of 1907

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Class of 1908

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lution of forces. Language is both a science and an art. Unconscious imitation never reveals the science nor teaches the art of discourse.

Part II of this article will appear in next week's issue.

ANTE-NUPITAL FIBS

"Darling, those little hands shall never soil over the wash tub when you are mine."

"I never will stay out nights without your consent, sweetie."

"You precious, your mother will be just as welcome in our home as if she were my own."

"And remember, dear, that I would love you just as much if you didn't have a cent as I do with your half million dollars."

Tactful Reminder.

"Why do you always switch the conversation around to the theory of relativity every time our boy Josh starts talking?" said Mrs. Cortosel.

"Because," replied the farmer, "I think mebbe it's for his own good to keep Josh reminded that there are a few things in the universe that he doesn't know all about."

Quite Different.

Mr. Pester—Yes, I heard that story about Mrs. Flitters, but I never pay any attention to idle rumor.

His Wife—Where do you get that idle rumor stuff? That story went the rounds of our set in half a day, and it's running all over town now. Idle rumor, nothing! It's the busiest rumor ever.



DOWN THE SHADY LANE
Chollie (nervously): O-o-o-o-zw—that cow was coming right for me, doncher know!
Miss Cutting: Probably mistook you for her calf.

It's All in the Leader.

Man laughs at woman
For following Fashion's lure.
Woman laughs at man
Because he follows her.

Reforming Influence.

"I don't see anybody in Crimson Gulch carrying weapons. What has caused the reform?"

"The automobile," answered Cactus Joe. "We had to make everybody quit carrying guns because we couldn't afford to have so many tires punctured by stray bullets."

No Deception.

"Have you never been deceived by men who pretended to be your friends?"

"Very seldom," replied Senator Sorghum. "A false friend is generally a bad actor, and the fact that he feels obliged to dissimilate is a tribute to the power of the fellow he's after."

How It Is Done.

"I saw three men lift a great ladle of molten pig-iron," said the man who had just visited the foundry. "After a long process this is made into hair springs for watches."

"Using the hair that the pig-iron mounted, I suppose," remarked the wit, thoughtfully.

An Aching Void.

"Mrs. Gaddar says her soul is starved."

"What is she going to do about it?" "She has taken up synthetic psychology. If that doesn't give her soul the nourishment it needs I'm afraid her case is hopeless."

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MAN'S MORAL CENTER FOUND

English Physician Claims to Have Made Discovery That Apparently Is of Great Importance.

Medical men are debating the recently published conclusions of Dr. William Browning on the subject of the crime center of the human brain.

It was stated by Dr. Browning that although a person has no "bump" for crime, in the same way that he may have a "bump" for music or mathematics, the seat of the moral sense (the sense which helps us to distinguish between right and wrong) is not in one of the glands, as has always been supposed, but in the right frontal lobe of the brain.

Ever since the days of the great Greek physician, Hippocrates, scientists have been trying to discover the location of man's moral center. So far, however, we have had to be content with the knowledge that the structure of the head of the criminal has marked features, such as a low forehead, ears situated below the level of the eyes, and so on.

The importance of the new discovery lies in the fact that it may enable crime to be cured by surgical operations.—London Tit-Bits.

AND ALWAYS MARKETABLE

Miss Homely: Beauty's but a fading flower.

Youth (with business mind): But a blooming fine asset in the business of love, Miss Homely.

Almost on Roof of World.

The highest known inhabited house in the world is near the summit of Donkia pass, in the north of Sikkim, Tibet. It is a stone hovel, occupied by a Tibetan guard or outpost of four or five men. The height of the pass is 18,100 feet by trigonometrical survey, and 18,400 feet by the aneroid readings. At that height the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere is only half that at sea level. Tibetans can stand this, of course, as their plateau is generally between 15,000 and 16,000 feet. The fact that this hovel is only occupied for few weeks in the height of the summer rather spoils its record as the highest inhabited house. There is a hovel in the Andes where Peruvian shepherds live all the year round at a height of 17,100 feet.

Subtle Animosity.

"As a friend of our irascible colleague, you ought to persuade him to modify the things that he undertakes to print in the Congressional Record."

"But," declared Senator Sorghum, "I'm not at all friendly to him. And for that reason I am in favor of letting him go as far as he likes."

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ment as well. The canal is designed to be a water thoroughfare between the North Sea and the Black Sea.

Continental connections will make it of value in domestic commerce as well. The canal will take a ship of 1,500 ton capacity, which is equal to that of many of the vessels that ply on our lakes. Sufficient capital seems to be available for this project, which is the largest ever undertaken in Europe.

Future Destiny—Choose Ye

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—Therefore choose life.—Deut. 30:19.

Who will go to heaven? Where we spend our life on earth is sometimes

a matter of our own choosing. Where we spend eternity is always a matter of our own choosing.

To go to heaven a man must definitely choose to go there. It is

a matter of his own deciding. God does all He can

to get men there.

but He does not force them to go.

He will reason with man about it. As He does in Isa. 1:18: "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord. Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as wool; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as white as snow."

He will ask: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"—Heb. 2:3.

He will woo man with the prospect of the rest with Him: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest"—Matt. 11:28.

He will make the great promise found in Rev. 21:4: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

He will beseech man to be reconciled to Him: "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God"—II Cor. 5:20.

He will instruct: "Ye must be born again"—Jno. 3:16. "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Jesus Christ."—Rom. 6:23.

He will declare: "Him that cometh unto Me I will in nowise cast out"—Jno. 6:37.

He will explain: "All we like sheep have gone astray, we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on Him (Christ) the iniquity of us all"—Isa. 53:6. "Who His own bare our sins in His own body on the tree"—I Pet. 2:24.

God does all He can do to get men to choose heaven, but He does not and He cannot force them to go there if any man goes there he goes because he chooses to go. "Therefore choose life."

In the second place, if a man goes to heaven he must not only choose to go but he must choose to go by Christ. There is no other way. This is the testimony of the angels: "He shall save His people from their sins"—Matt. 1:21. It is not some thing, but a Person who alone can save and that Person is Jesus Christ. This is the testimony of His forerunner, John the Baptist: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him"—I Jno. 3:12.

This is also the testimony of the Lord Himself: "I am the door; by Me if any man enter in, he shall be saved"—Jno. 10:9. "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me"—Jno. 14:6.

In the third place, if a man goes to heaven, he goes because he chooses Christ in this life. A man's destiny is settled at the grave. When the last breath is drawn in this life, his destiny is sealed for all eternity. "It is appointed unto man once to die; and after this the judgment"—Heb. 9:27. The choice is made in this present life and not in some future existence.

In the last place, if a man desires to go to heaven he must not only choose Christ in this life, but he should choose Christ now, today.

"Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation!"—II Cor. 6:2.

A young man once asked an aged preacher when was the best time to accept Christ as his Saviour, and received the reply: "The day before you die." As that day is unknown to any human being and therefore may be any time, today perhaps, the best time for the reader to accept Christ is right now, before you put this paper down. "Behold, I set before you life and death; therefore choose life."

IN THE WAVES OF DEATH.

When the waves of death compassed me, the floods of ungodly men made me afraid; the sorrows of hell compassed me about; the snare of death prevented me; in my distress I called upon the Lord, and cried to my God;